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CITY OF WINCHESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH of the CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1946

by

ROBT. A. GOOD,
M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., L.M.

Medical Officer of Health, Etc.

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Public Health Department,
4 The Square.

July, 1947.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Winchester.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasant duty once again to submit the Annual Report on the Health of the City of Winchester for the year 1946. Unfortunately the continued request for the need of rigid economy in the use of paper has necessitated the report being again curtailed to practically a resume of the health statistics of the area. Further, it should be stated that a portion of the work under review was carried out by the temporary Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Evelyn Churches, who acted during my absence in H.M. Forces and who retired from the position on my release in July.

The most outstanding feature of the report is the marked increase in the Birth Rate to 19.79 per 1,000 population, the highest figure recorded for the City since 1911. It remains to be seen, however, whether this high rate will be maintained, as a similar rise was experienced after the First World War, but was immediately followed by a gradual decline. Encouragement may also be obtained from the Infant Mortality rate, which happily has once again subsided to the more consistent figure of 38 per thousand compared with 60 for the year 1945. It will be recalled that a special report on this matter was called for in September, and from that investigation it was found that the increased mortality rate appeared to be associated with an increase in the deaths from gastro enteritis. It will be noted that in 1946 the number of deaths from this cause has fallen to two compared with seven for the year 1945. However, there is still room for further improvement in the infant mortality rate of 38 per 1,000 live births, and this applies in particular to the neo-natal mortality rate, which appears to remain fairly constant in the region of 24 per 1,000 live births.

The death rate remained steady at 11.76 per 1,000 population, and the figure compares satisfactorily with that of 11.5 per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales. It is worth recording that not a single maternal death occurred in the area in the year under review. There are slight increases in the death rate for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Pneumonia, but the number of deaths from Cancer, Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Influenza and Diarrhoea (under two years) all show a decline. Not a single death has been reported as due to infectious disease.

The notifications of incidence of infectious diseases is the lowest on record with the exception of the figures for 1938. However, it must be borne in mind that measles and whooping-cough were not notifiable in 1938, whilst they constitute 75 per cent. of the

notifications for 1946. It is therefore not unjustifiable to claim that in the year under review the incidence of infectious disease was, in Winchester, the lowest on record. For the second year in succession, no case of Diphtheria has been notified in the City, and no doubt the benefits of several years of active immunisation campaigning are now being reaped. It is most important that efforts in this direction should be sustained, and that complacency resulting from the present freedom from this disease in the City should not provide a false sense of security. To meet such a contingency it is imperative that the present high percentage of children immunised should at least be maintained and every effort made to improve that figure. As can be surmised from the foregoing, the number of City admissions to Victoria Isolation Hospital was the lowest on record, namely twelve.

The Maternity and Child Welfare services continued to run on satisfactory lines. The admissions to the Council's Maternity Home show a slight reduction from 81 to 76 cases. The number of cases attended in their own homes by the Corporation midwives was 142, being an increase of 19 over the 1945 figures. The number of attendances both of infants and toddlers at the Infant Welfare Centre shows a gratifying increase and is an indication of the esteem in which these services, provided by the Council, are held.

A scheme for the reorganisation of the City Ambulance Service was prepared and approved in October. However, in view of the passing by Parliament of the National Health Services Act, which provides that the responsibility for the provision of this service is a matter for the Local Health Authority, it was decided to hold the scheme in abeyance until definite plans have been formulated.

Reviewing the situation generally it may be stated that during 1946 the health of the inhabitants of Winchester remained good, and judging from statistics was possibly never better. One disconcerting factor, however, is the acute housing shortage resulting in unprecedented overcrowding. Many of the houses now in occupation have gone beyond repair as a result of years of shortage both of man-power and material to repair them. The result is that they are now fit only for condemnation, but until alternative accommodation becomes available for the occupants very little progress can be made in this direction. When looking for a further improvement in health statistics a really big step forward may be anticipated when every individual family is provided with a decent house in satisfactory surroundings.

Mr. Rees, Senior Sanitary Inspector, is responsible for Section D. Part I of the Report and this Section has been compiled by him.

In conclusion, I should like to express my thanks to the members of both the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for the active interest and co-operation which has at all times been forthcoming, to the officials of the other Corporation

Departments, and to the members of the staff of the Health Department for their willing co-operation and assistance.

ROBERT A. GOOD,
Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1945-1946

The Mayor: Alderman Sankey.

Chairman: Councillor Dutton.

Alderman Newton.

Councillor Mansell.

Alderman Bones.

Councillor Hibberd.

Councillor Edmonds.

Councillor Flynn.

Councillor Simonds.

A—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Borough—3,888 acres.

Population—Census, 1931—22,969.

Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population
mid-1946—25,260.

Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1946 according to the Rate Books)—6,700.

Rateable Value at 1st April, 1946—£266,637.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate—£1,075.

Social Conditions—There are no special industries in the City in the ordinary acceptance of the term.

It is estimated that there are 220 premises which come within the definition of "factory" in the City, but there are almost monthly additions to the number by reason of the return of men from the Services.

Unemployed and Public Assistance—I am indebted to the Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange for Winchester for information relating to unemployment, and to Mr. O. J. A. Carter, the County Public Assistance Officer, for the details of Public Assistance cases.

Unemployment registered in the first week in January:—

Year	Men	Women	Total
1939	527	102	629
1940	525	66	591
1941	141	129	270
1942	3	6	9
1943	3	17	20
1944	—	—	—
1945	2	1	3
1946	3	1	4
1947	17	4	21

Number of cases of Public Assistance in the district :—

1942 (Year ended 31st March)	...	103
1943 " " "	...	132
1944 " " "	...	39
1945 " " "	...	36
1946 " " "	...	50

B—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

			Total	Male	Female
Live Births					
Total registered	...	...	500	247	253
Legitimate	...	...	451	222	229
Illegitimate	...	...	49	25	24
Still Births					
Total registered	...	...	15	10	5
Legitimate	...	...	15	10	5
Illegitimate	...	...	0	0	0
Deaths					
Total registered	...	...	297	141	156
Maternal Mortality					
Deaths from puerperal causes—					
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	0	0	0
Total	...	...	0	0	0
Other Puerperal causes	...	...	0	0	0
Infant Mortality					
Deaths of infants under one year of age—					
Total registered	...	...	19	11	8
Legitimate	...	...	14	7	7
Illegitimate	...	...	5	4	1
Deaths from Special Causes					
Total registered	...	...	70	34	36
Tuberculosis	...	...	11	9	2
Pulmonary	...	...	10	8	2
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	1	1	0
Cancer	...	...	41	17	24
Pneumonia	...	...	14	7	7
Influenza	...	...	2	0	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	0	0	0
Measles	...	...	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0	0	0
Diphtheria	...	...	0	0	0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	2	1	1

	Winchester	Comparative statistics (where available) England and Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimate resident population mid-1946	19.79	19.1
Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 total population	0.59	0.53
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated average population mid-1946 ...	11.76	11.5
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—		
Puerperal sepsis	—	0.18
Other causes	—	1.06
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age—		
All infants per 1,000 live births ...	38.0	43.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	28.0	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	102.04	—

	Winchester	Comparative statistics (where available) England and Wales
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated average population :—		
Tuberculosis—		
Pulmonary	0.39	—
Non-Pulmonary	0.04	—
Cancer	1.62	—
Pneumonia	0.55	—
Influenza	0.08	0.15
Whooping Cough	—	.02
Measles	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Diphtheria	—	.01
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	.08	4.4

The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Winchester and some other areas for the year 1946 :—

	Live Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	Infant Mortality Rate under 1 yr.
	1	2	3	4	5
Winchester U.D. ...	19·79	0·59	11·76	·08	98·0
England & Wales ...	19·1	0·53	11·5	4·4	43·0
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	22·2	0·67	12·7	6·1	46·0
148 Smaller Towns (population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census) ...	21·3	0·59	11·7	2·8	37·0
London Adm. County ...	21·5	0·54	12·7	4·2	41·0

Note—1, 2 and 3 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 of the population. 4 and 5 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 live births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year in 1946.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total, 4 weeks to 1 year	TOTAL		Total
											Male	Female	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Pneumonia and Broncho-p'monia	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	3	1	3	4
Premature birth	4	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
Congenital malformation	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Injury at birth	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	2
Other causes	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	9	2	—	2	13	1	5	—	—	6	11	8	19

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1946.

Nett Deaths at the specified ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district																
Causes of Death	Ages												TOTALS			
	Under 15												65 and over			
	1 year	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	Male	Female			
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	1	8	2	...
7 Tuberculosis Other Forms	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
8 Syphilitic Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
9 Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
10 Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Acute Infective Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Cancer Buccal Cavity Oesophagus, (m) Uterus (f)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	4	5	...
15 Cancer of Breast	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
16 Cancer of all other sites	23	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	8	12	13	10	...
17 Diabetes	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...
18 Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	37	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	23	17	20	...
19 Heart Disease	89	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	22	64	40	49	...
20 Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	10	...
21 Bronchitis	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	8	...
22 Pneumonia	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	7	7	...
23 Other Respiratory Diseases	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	4	...
24 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	
25 Diarrhoea, (under 2 years)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
26 Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Other Digestive Diseases	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	3	2	...
28 Nephritis	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	...
29 Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Other Maternal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Premature Birth	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
32 Congenital Malformation, Birth injury. Infantile Diseases	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...
33 Suicide	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	...
34 Road Traffic Accidents	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...
35 Other Violent causes	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	...
36 All other causes	40	1	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	32	20	20	...
	297	21	...	...	1	1	3	10	7	64	189	141	156	

C—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Authority

Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Supervisor, Hillview Maternity Home.

Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital.

EVELYN CHURCHES, M.B., CH.B., L.M. (Rot), to 18-7-46.

ROBT. A. GOOD, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., L.M., from 20-7-47.

Medical Officer of Ante-Natal Clinic :

C. J. PENNY, O.B.E., M.D.

Surgeon, Isolation Hospital :

B. H. PIDCOCK, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Dental Surgeon :

B. T. WYATT, L.D.S. (Part time—M.C.W. only).

Veterinary Surgeon :

J. B. TUTT, F.R.C.V.S.

Sanitary Inspectors :

P. REES, F.S.I.A., Cert.R.S.I., S.I. (Meat and Foods).

C. BENNETT, M.S.I.A., Cert.R.S.I., S.I. (Meat and Foods).

Rodent Officer :

V. KEBBY.

Health Visitor/School Nurses :

MISS G. RICHARDSON, S.R.N., H.V. (to 8-3-46)

MISS M. EVANS, S.R.N., H.V. (to 31-12-45).

MISS M. FORRESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (from 26-2-46).

MRS. A. CUTHBERT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (from 1-3-46).

MISS M. PEPLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (from 29-4-47).

Dental Attendant and Nurse :

MISS N. WINKWORTH (Part time—M.C.W. only).

Municipal Midwives :

MISS M. GOUGH, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 30-9-46).

MRS. E. JACOBS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS M. HEALY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1-11-46).

Sister in Charge, Maternity Home :

MRS. H. OLIVER, S.C.M.

Matron, Isolation Hospital :

MISS A. E. STACEY, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.

Chief Clerk :

MISS D. PEARCE.

Clerical Staff :

MISS P. SMITH.

MRS. J. RICHARDS (to 1-6-46).

MISS H. HAYNE (from 3-6-46).

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations were carried out at the Hants County Laboratory and at the Public Health Laboratory. Most of the bacteriological work of the Victoria Hospital is now done at the Emergency Laboratory.

Ambulance Facilities

There are three Ambulances in the City, viz:—

Two City Ambulances.

One Corporation Ambulance for use in connection with the Isolation Hospital.

Nursing in the Home

- (a) GENERAL. In addition to the two nurses employed by the Winchester and District Society for Visiting Nurses there are private nurses practising in the area.
- (b) MATERNITY NURSING. The Corporation Midwives act also as Maternity Nurses working under private medical practitioners.
- (c) INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The nursing of children under school age who are suffering from non-notifiable infectious diseases is undertaken by the Health Visitors when required.
- (d) SPECIAL NURSING. An agreement was made in May, 1936, between the City Council and the Winchester and District Nursing Association whereby the latter provides home nursing assistance on behalf of the Corporation for Patients in necessitous circumstances, who are notified to the Medical Officer of Health to have pneumonia.

Clinic and Treatment Centres

- (a) ANTE-NATAL CLINIC. The second and fourth Tuesday in each month, 2 p.m., at the Health Department.
- (b) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE. Wednesday and Friday in each week, 2 p.m., at the Health Department.

Hants County Council

- (a) SCHOOL CLINIC. Daily, 9—10.30 a.m., during school sessions.
 - (b) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.
 - (i) Major: The fourth Tuesday alternate months at 2.30 p.m.
 - (ii) Minor: The second Tuesday alternate months at 2.30 p.m.
 - (iii) Remedial: Each Saturday morning at 9.30 a.m.
- These clinics are held at the Castle, Winchester.

Clinics for the inoculation of school and pre-school children against Diphtheria were held on the third Tuesday in each month at the Health Department.

Hospitals

- (a) PUBLIC.
 - (i) Public Assistance Institution Wards, 360 beds.
 - (ii) County Council Maternity Ward:—
1 St. Paul's Hill (4 beds).
 - (iii) City Isolation Hospital, 40 beds.
 - (iv) Hillview Maternity Home, 4 beds.
- (b) VOLUNTARY
 - (i) Royal Hants County Hospital:—
Medical, Surgical and Children, 402 beds.
Maternity, 35 beds.

D—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water and Water Supply

The City is provided with a constant water supply by the Winchester Corporation Water Undertaking, and all dwelling houses are connected to this supply by service pipes.

The water is obtained by pumping from deep chalk wells.

The water is chlorinated at the source. Weekly bacteriological analysis have shown it to be satisfactory for a public supply throughout the year.

Collection and Disposal of House Refuse and Salvage

The collection of waste paper, scrap metals, etc., was continued.

Swimming Baths

There are two Swimming Baths in the City, as follows:—
The Lido, an open-air bath, the water being filtered and chlorinated.

Bull Drove, supplied with water from the River Itchen; it is not treated in any way.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR

This report deals in the main with work carried out by your Inspectors for the period May to December, 1946. Up to the end of May the greater part of one Inspector's time was taken up with the issue of Licences under the Civil Building Control Scheme and other work connected with Petroleum Acts, Hackney Carriages and Explosives Acts.

Complaints

Complaints received totalled 181, and comprised mostly such serious defects of the structure as roofs, floors, walls, ceilings and dampness. The position regarding both labour and materials was such that it was deemed impossible to operate Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, and action for the remedying of the more serious defects had to be taken under the nuisance sections of the Public Health Acts. There was nothing speedy about this procedure as the essential building materials, e.g., slates and timber were in such short supply that an ordinary roof repair took months to accomplish.

Overcrowding

The return from the Services during 1946 of a considerable number of men and women considerably augmented the number of overcrowded houses, and the position at the end of the year was as bad as in 1943-1944. Until new houses are available there is little one can do save try to persuade the occupiers to use one or more of their living rooms for both living and sleeping.

Verminous Conditions

There was some increase in the number of premises reported as harbouring vermin, but having regard to the structural defects in a large number of the poorer houses, due to neglect of repairs over the war years the increase was relatively negligible. The treatment undertaken by either the Health Department or by the tenants under our supervision was spraying of the affected rooms with Zaldecide or the fumigation with a special lamp. This treatment was found to be very satisfactory and in most cases resulted in a clearance.

Routine Inspections

Routine Inspections of Slaughterhouses, Dairies, Cowsheds, Factories and food premises totalled 3,163. In many the standard of cleanliness was much below pre-war standards, and one of the main reasons for this decline was the difficulties over labour and materials. With the return of the more experienced staffs and an easing of the materials scarcity it is hoped to restore a good standard.

Housing

Informal notices requesting repairs were sent in respect of 227 houses. As a result, limited repairs were secured to 169, but the amount of repair work fell far short of what was necessary to bring them up to the standard of Section 9 of the Housing Act.

Statutory Notices, Section 92, Public Health Act—23 served,
17 complied.

Proceedings under Section 11, Housing Act—6 condemned as unfit and incapable of repairs at a reasonable cost.

Rodent Control

During the year the Rodent Officer inspected 1,252 premises and undertook treatment to 138 premises. It is estimated that a minimum of 2,000 rats were destroyed by these treatments, which takes no account of rats destroyed by private contractors or occupiers.

PREMISES GOVERNED BY BYELAWS

Cowsheds

Twenty visits were paid to the six cowsheds in the City, and the average standard of cleanliness was high. The four cow-keepers producing Accredited Milk retain their position on the County Council list and the one producer of Tuberculin Tested Milk continues to hold his licence.

Dairies and Milkshops

There are four shops retailing milk in the City, selling in addition dairy produce and other foodstuffs. Inspections revealed no cause for complaint regarding methods of handling, and the sale in closed bottles eliminates all risk of contamination. The bulk of the milk retailed in the City is pasteurised by the high temperature short-time process and comes into the town in capped bottles from the pasteurising depots at Eastleigh or Southampton.

Bakehouses

Nine bakehouses are in use in the City, three employing five or more men, whilst the remaining ones employ 2-3 men. Representations regarding failure to carry out limewashing and cleansing at the prescribed times were made in five instances, and owing to the impossibility of finding workmen to undertake the work it was some months before completion.

Government Slaughterhouses

Attendance at the Government Slaughterhouses to inspect the meat takes up the major part of one inspector's time and entailed 472 visits. The value of this work may be gauged from the fact that no complaint was received from either butchers or the public regarding the fitness of meat for human consumption.

During the year January 1st—December 31st the following animals were slaughtered :—

Beasts	.....	2,679
Calves	.....	2,053
Sheep	.....	6,538
Pigs	.....	549
		Total, 11,819

The distribution is approximately

City shops	.....	60 per cent.
Rural Area	.....	40 per cent.

and the work of inspection for both areas is carried out by your inspectors.

During the year the following foodstuffs were condemned and disposed of for manufacturing purposes or pig feeding.

Meat	.....	28 ton 9 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lb.
Tinned Foods	.....	1291 tins
Eggs	.....	262 doz.
Fish Cakes	.....	19 doz.
Dried Fruit	.....	48 lbs.
Crumpets	.....	3567
Oats	.....	174 lbs.
Tea	.....	17½lbs.
Semolina	.....	41½lbs.
Sultanas	.....	5½lbs.
Sugar	.....	99 lbs.
Fish	.....	1134
Bacon	.....	30½lbs.
Sweets	.....	24½lbs.
Bread	.....	28 lbs.
Dates	.....	70 lbs.
Cheese	.....	25 lbs.
Margarine	.....	16 lbs.
Lobsters	.....	22 lbs.
Jam	.....	11½lbs.
Figs	.....	19 lbs.
Buns	.....	419

Common Lodging Houses

The three Common Lodging Houses are visited at regular intervals, and on the whole the byelaws were faithfully carried out. Where breaches were found it sufficed to notify the keeper to secure immediate remedy. Two of the premises cater for persons who are largely permanent lodgers and for that reason have a greater interest in the condition of the house as compared with the casual migrating lodger. The result is what one would expect, a much higher standard in two as compared with the third.

Tents, Vans, Sheds

The Fairground site at Bar End was in constant occupation by two families, with additional temporary occupation by families of travelling snowpeople. It was found that whilst the permanent occupiers could be persuaded to maintain the sanitary fittings in a tolerably clean condition no such appeal had any effect on the migrating population, and at no time throughout the year could it be said that the site or sanitary fittings were in a satisfactory condition.

If the site is to be continued for the purpose of housing moveable dwellings some far reaching improvements in sanitary fittings and closer supervision by the landlord is imperative.

Housing Let in Lodgings

The tendency noticed in 1945 for an increase in the number of houses let off by a non-residential landlord as furnished and unfurnished rooms, received a check in 1946, and there was a decline in the number of such lettings. So far as we could ascertain the reason for the decline was the big increase in maintenance cost resulting from this type of letting, and the one now favoured is to let to one family with permission to sublet unwanted rooms. This places the responsibility for maintaining the house on one person as against several.

Factory Act

During 1946 a considerable number of one-man factories were started in the town dealing mainly with the repairing of furniture, bedding, cycles, motor-cycles, cars and jobbing building. The very difficult situation regarding the supply of materials and lack of capital doomed these ventures to an early death, and numbers of them finished in from three to six months. Inspections were carried out of the more well established factories, and on the whole the standard of cleanliness was satisfactory. There was an undoubted decline as compared with 1938-39, and at the moment the all too common complaint of the dearth of labour and materials gives a reasonable excuse if not justification for the position.

Offensive Trades

The position regarding these remains as in previous years, there being none in existence.

Disinfection

Disinfection of rooms and bedding realised £54 11s. 9d

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

The table below gives particulars of the samples submitted for analysis under the above Act

Milk	24	Margarine	3
Soup	3	Lard	3
Vinegar	1	Jelly	1
Gelatine	1	Jam	2
Mustard	1	Dried Milk	5
Sausage	8	Tincture of Quinine	2
Castor Oil	1	Aspirin	3
Curry Powder	1	Sauce	1
Epsom Salts	1	Chutney	1
Self Raising Flour	1	Coffee and Chicory	1
Tincture of Iodine	1	Meat Paste	3
Cake Flour	1	Camphorated Oil	4
Butter	3	Sedlitz Powder	3

The following samples were adversely reported on by the Public Analyst :—

- No. 14—Beef Sausages ; 245 parts per million not declared.
- No. 60—Kidney Soup ; 10.8 per cent. deficient in total solids.
- No. 78—Seidlitz Powder ; 9 per cent. excess Rochelle Salts.

The action regarding the above samples was as follows :—

- No. 14—Cautionary letter to vendor.
- No. 60—Endeavours to obtain a formal sample failed, as the brand seemed to have been withdrawn from sale.
- No. 78—Letter to vendor.

In addition to the above the following milk samples were procured and submitted for test :—

Pasteurised Milk, 52 samples.—Examined by Reductase and Phosphatase Tests.

Tuberculin Tested Milk, 13 samples—Examined by Reductase Test.

One Pasteurised Milk failed on the Phosphatase Test.

Two Tuberculin Tested Milk failed on the Reductase Test.

Rag Flock Act

No samples were taken as no rag flock is manufactured in the City.

Shops Act

Inspections carried out revealed several premises where improvements of the facilities were necessary, but no action was taken owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary labour and materials.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following tables indicate the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year, and also details of the work carried out at the Victoria Hospital.

Notification of Infectious Diseases during 1946.

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jne.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Tot'l
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	6
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Malaria ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	1	—	—	—	10
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	1	14	1	10	3	—	—	6	—	35
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	5	2	16	2	13	8	1	3	6	3	60

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1946.

		Age Groups													
DISEASE	Total cases notified	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 years and over	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total deaths
Scarlet Fever ..	6	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Diphtheria ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Pneumonia ..	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Erysipelas ..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
Malaria ..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Measles ..	10	.	.	.	1	3	3	1	.	.	.	1	1	3	.
Whooping Cough ..	35	3	3	6	7	13	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

ADMISSIONS										DISCHARGES					
	City	Rural District	Naval	Military	R.A.F.	HCC	Total	City	Rural District	Naval	Military	R.A.F.	HCC	Total	
Scarlet Fever	...	3	18	4	1	—	21	2	11	4	1	—	—	18	
Scarlet Fever and Pneumonia	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Diphtheria	...	—	3	—	—	1	4	—	8	1	—	1	—	5	
Diphtheria Carrier	...	2	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	
Tonsillitis	...	1	9	—	—	—	10	1	9	1	—	—	—	11	
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Measles	...	3	—	2	1	1	7	3	—	2	1	1	—	7	
Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Chicken Pox	...	—	—	12	3	2	15	—	—	13	4	—	—	17	
Mumps	...	—	—	21	2	—	23	—	—	21	2	2	—	25	
Rubella	...	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	
Erysipelas	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Total	...	12	25	40	9	4	91	11	23	43	10	4	1	92	

VICTORIA ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Report on Admissions and Discharges during 1946

In Hospital 1st January, 1946, there were four patients :—

Disease		City	Rural		Naval	Military	Total
			District				
Diphtheria	—	—		1	—	1
Tonsillitis	—	—		1	—	1
Chickenpox	—	—		1	1	2

In Hospital 31st December, 1946, there were three patients :

Disease		City	Rural		Naval	Military	Total
			District				
Scarlet Fever	.....	1	2		—	—	3

Maintenance and Treatment, 1936—1946 (Financial years)

Year	Patients Treated	Patient Days	Average stay (days)	Average No. of patients per day	Gross cost per patient			Gross cost per patient per day	
					£	s	d	s	d
1936-1937	... 173	6165	35.6	16.9	20	18	8	11	9
1937-1938	... 131	5157	39.3	14.1	24	19	11	12	8½
1938-1939	... 90	2853	31.7	7.8	35	15	10	22	7
1939-1940	... 105	3064	29.2	8.4	33	9	0	22	11
1940-1941	... 146	5097	34.9	13.9	25	1	7	14	4
1941-1942	... 327	7820	23.9	21.4	12	10	4¼	10	5¼
1942-1943	... 372	8332	22.1	22.9	11	2	1	9	11
1943-1944	... 379	7640	20.2	20.9	12	11	11	12	6
1944-1945	... 279	5405	19.4	14.8	14	2	3	14	7
1945-1946	... 123	2118	17.2	5.8	28	10	6	33	2
Average (10 years)	... 212	5365	25.4	14.7	21	18	1½	16	6

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases and Mortality during 1946 :—

Age		New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory M	Respiratory F	Non-Respiratory M	Non-Respiratory F	Respiratory M	Respiratory F	Non-Respiratory M	Non-Respiratory F
Under 1 year	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years	.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 years	.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 25 years	.....	2	6	1	1	—	—	1	—
25 to 35 years	.....	4	7	—	1	—	—	—	—
35 to 45 years	.....	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
45 to 55 years	.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 to 65 years	.....	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	... 2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	.....	17	15	2	2	8	2	1	—

Sex	No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Male ...	43	5	49	6
Female ...	18	4	27	4
Total	61	9	76	10

Removals from Register during year :—

Reason for removal				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
Died	...	...	...	8	2	1	1
Removed from District	...	...	...	3	4	—	2
Total				11	6	1	2

The number of Winchester residents admitted to Sanatoria under the County Council's Tuberculosis Scheme during 1946 was 16.

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regs., 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

Diphtheria Inoculation

Number of children inoculated against Diphtheria during 1946 is as follows :—

Age under 5 years	265
Age between 5-15 years	31

The percentage of child population in the City considered to be immunised at December 31st, 1946, between 5 and 15 years was 98.76 per cent., and under 5 years 47.83 per cent. It should be remembered that no children are immunised under 9 months, the majority not before one year of age.

Scabies Treatment

Number of cases notified	56
Number of cases treated :—	
At home	56

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD, 1946

MONTHS	Barometer Mean Pressure at Station Level 128 feet above M.S.L.	Temperature			Hygrometer		Rainfall		Sunshine Number of hours	Wind (Days)									
		Highest Minimum	Lowest Minimum	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Mean of obs. at 9 a.m. Dry bulb Wet bulb	Degree of Hum. Sat.= 100	No. of Days when Rain fell		Total Amount (Inches)	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	
January	29.93	54	17	40.5	30.4	35.6	34.8	98	14	2.15	58.5	1	6	.	8	2	11	.	3
February	29.86	57	19	48.5	39.1	43.9	42.2	92	15	2.50	67.6	1	5	.	2	.	12	1	7
March	29.81	69	22	47.6	34.8	41.7	39.1	84	7	1.15	86.10	3	10	.	7	.	6	.	5
April	29.92	69	26	59.0	39.9	49.5	46.7	79	9	1.80	195.15	.	7	.	3	2	5	1	12
May	29.80	75	32	60.3	43.9	51.2	48.5	80	13	2.17	198.45	2	17	.	8	.	.	.	4
June	29.82	75	40	64.8	48.9	56.3	50.4	65	21	4.61	148.50	.	.	.	2	.	24	.	4
July	29.94	88	46	72.7	53.0	62.0	58.4	77	11	1.52	238.00	3	2	.	2	1	21	.	2
August	29.77	79	44	67.2	51.5	58.4	56.1	87	21	4.79	151.30	.	.	.	1	2	17	5	6
September	29.74	68	43	64.2	50.4	56.3	55.0	93	19	4.85	108.50	.	3	.	3	6	15	3	.
October	29.88	73	32	60.7	44.7	50.4	48.1	93	10	1.13	83.15	1	12	.	3	1	4	.	10
November	29.60	63	31	50.1	41.5	47.2	45.6	86	22	6.84	49.00	3	1	.	7	3	10	1	5
December	29.71	53	17	45.9	30.9	36.9	35.9	91	18	3.61	67.25	2	6	1	2	1	10	1	8
Year 1946	29.82	70	31	58.3	42.4	49.1	46.7	79	183	37.12	1454.11	16	69	1	48	18	35	12	66

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1945-1946

The Mayor : Alderman Sankey.	
The Chairman : Councillor Crompton.	
Alderman Bones.	Councillor Hibberd.
Alderman Townend.	Councillor King.
Councillor Edmeades.	Councillor Charles.
Councillor Wrigley.	Mrs. M. B. G. Walter.
Mrs. V. E. Bodger.	Dr. P. A. T. Lowden.

Midwifery Service

There were 14 practising midwives in the City, nine of whom were attached to Institutions provided by the Hampshire County Council and Voluntary Associations, one attached to the City Maternity Home, two private midwives, the remaining two being City Corporation District Midwives. This service is supervised by the Hampshire County Council.

Corporation Midwives

1.	Number of cases delivered by Midwives ...	...	...	142
	Number of cases delivered by Doctors (Maternity Nursing) ...	...	...	24
	Patients sent to Hospital before labour ...	...	...	3
		during labour ...	...	4
		after labour ...	...	1
	Miscarriages attended ...	...	...	—
2.	Visiting by Midwives to their Patients ...	...	...	2368
	As Maternity Nurses in Doctors' cases ...	...	...	308
	Pre-Natal ...	...	...	194
	Post-Natal ...	...	...	31
	Others ...	...	...	40
3.	Consultations ...	...	...	158
	Number of times Midwife was consulted by Patients ...	...	...	642
There were no maternal deaths during the year.				

Institutional Provisions for Mothers and Infants

One ward of four beds at the Public Assistance Institution is reserved for cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

One normal case who had made no provision for confinement was admitted to "Tregony" Maternity Unit. Two cases due to lack of accommodation were admitted direct to "Brackenlea" Nursing Home, Chandlersford, by the courtesy of the Matron.

During the three weeks in August while the Sister in Charge of "Hillview" Maternity Home was on holiday three cases were admitted to "Langton's" Emergency Maternity Home.

No normal cases were admitted to the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, who continued to take all City abnormal cases.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

Number of Centres provided and maintained by Council	1
Number of sessions	101
Infants under 1 year	2447
Children 1—5 years	545
Doctor consulted	1057
Ante-Natal Centre—	
Number of sessions	24
Attendances	150
Doctor consulted	150
Food distributed under the Council's scheme—	
Number of lbs. of Dried Milk distributed ...	2337

Dental Treatment

As stated in the Report for 194⁵6, the services of the Dental Surgeon are available of one afternoon each week for the treatment of Maternity and Child Welfare patients.

SUMMARY OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK

(a) Notifications :—

(i) Residents—Live Births	462
Still Births	14
Notified by—Midwives	419
Doctors and Parents	57
(ii) Non-Residents—Live Births	535
Still Births	40
Notified by—Midwives	567
Doctors and Parents	8

Routine visits by Health Visitors :—

First visits to infants under 1 year	480
Re-visits to infants under 1 year	1916
Re-visits to children 1—5 years	2337

Othervisits by Health Visitors :—

Infant Deaths	14
Still Births	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
Infant Life Protection	26
Special visits	48

Maternity Homes and Hospitals

(a) (i) Beds available in the Royal Hants County Hospital for the treatment of abnormal Maternity cases (exclusive of labour and isolation beds)	35
(ii) Patients admitted	68
(iii) Cost	£990 12 8
(iv) Abnormal cases admitted to 1 St. Paul's Hill ...	2
(v) Cost	£14 18 0

(b)	(i)	Number of women admitted to Maternity Homes and Institutions for normal confinement :—					
		“ Tregony ”	...	...	...	...	1
		Others	...	...	...	...	5
	(ii)	Cost	...	...	...	£64 10	0
	(iii)	Patients admitted to “ Hillview ” Maternity Home					76
	(iv)	Cost	...	...	...	£1,503	
	(v)	Cost per patient	...	...	...	£19 15	6
(c)		Total cost of all Institutional cases ...	...			£2,573	0 8
(d)		The number of confinements for which treatment in Institutions was necessary because of abnormalities was 68 out of 476 notified births or 14.29 per cent.					
(e)		Institution provided by Voluntary Associations to which payment is made by the Council :—					
	(i)	Number of Institutions	...	...	...	...	1
	(ii)	Number of maternity beds	...	...	...	...	35
	(iii)	Number of women admitted to these beds in 1946 (abnormal and normal)	...	...	...	...	68
(f)		“ Hillview ” Maternity Home					
		Patients admitted 1-1-46—31-12-46	...	...	...		76
		Patients in Home 1-1-46	...	...	...		—
		Patients in Home 31-12-46	...	...	...		4
		Abnormal patients transferred to other Institutions					2
		Babies transferred to other Institutions	...	...	...		1
		Infants born	...	...	...	...	74
		Infants stillborn	...	...	...	...	—
		Infant mortality	...	...	...	...	1
		Total illegitimate infants	...	...	...	...	11

Nursery Schools

The two Nursery Schools in the city have been maintained this year. Regular visits have been paid to them by the Health Visitors, and two medical examinations at each have been held during the year.

Health Visitors, School Nurses

Three Health Visitors/School Nurses are employed. Their duties remain as set out in the Report for 1942.

Child Life Protection

On January 1st, 1947, there were three children on the Local Authority's Register. These cases were visited regularly during the year by the Health Visitors.

